British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1059.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Messrs. Graham and G. L. Brent arrived in town on Monday last from Paraguay, with despatches for the U. S. Legation. It is understood that Signior Lopez had not only issued a decree, as was before stated, suspending hostilities against the Confederation, but actually disbanded his army. For the rest, the Paraguayan ruler appears to be as infatuated as ever with the idea of dissevering that province from the national union; and there is but too much reason to apprehend that his eyes will not be opened to the folly of such a pretension until he shall have shaken off the ominous influence of Brazilian diplomacy. That Signior Lopez should remain for any great length of time under his present delusion we deem quite improbable; and we look forward with confidence to the period of pacification and renewal of commercial intercourse as the commencement of an era fruitful of results demonstrative of the immense benefits to be derived from preserving the national union unimpaired, and equally conclusive as to the selfish motives by which the Imperial cabinet is actuated in encouraging a separation, by which Paraguay would be the only loser, and Brazil the sole gainer.

Although the mission of Messrs. Graham and Brent has failed to attain the main object for which it was undertaken, it will, nevertheless, be productive of one very useful result, in contributing to correct the erroneous impressions so prevalent abroad with respect to every thing connected with Paraguay, and thus leading to a just appreciation of the nature of the question at issue.

(Private.)

Her Majesty's Ship Raleigh,
off Montevideo, 22nd November, 1846.

SIR—

This morning I had the honor to receive by the packet from Buenos Ayres your Excellency's communication of the 2nd inst, placing at my disposal, by order of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, the articles which composed the travelling equipage of Lieut. C. G. Fegen, of the Pilot-boat "Federal" taken at San Lorenzo, and stating that you trusted I would consider it as a small demonstration on the part of the Argentine Government.

In reply, I beg you will be pleased to assure His Excellency, and the Argentine government, that I entertain a due sense of this proof of their kind attention, to the full extension of the amicable language in which it is expressed, as I consider it my duty to receive every friendly demonstration.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient servant
T. Herbert, Commodore,
Commanding H. B. M's. naval forces in the River Plate, on the Brazils, and South East Coast of South America.

His Excellency Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c., Buenos Ayres.

A decree dated the 26th ult. directs that elections shall be held on the 13th inst. in the capital and country districts of the Province for the choice of 25 Deputies to fill the vacancies in the House of Representatives, occasioned by the demise of some and the expiration of the legislative term of others.

The Montevideo "Notables" have made the following enactment:—

"Art. 1. The Executive is authorized to sell or mortgage the stamp, license and excise revenues for the years 1849 and 1850.

"2. On the realization of the contracts the Executive shall report to the Assembly.

"3. In said contracts no kind of claims against the national treasury can enter as part of payment.

"4. The proceeds of the sale or mortgage of these revenues shall be exclusively applied to the expenses of the present war."

These same "Notables" have also decreed the following:—

"Art. 1. Two months after the raising of the siege of the capital, the impost of one real on each dollar's worth of bread baked in the capital and its department shall be continued.

"2. This impost shall last for 15 months from the date of its being levied.

"3. The Executive is authorized to appropriate this revenue to the payment of the claims of Messrs. Weil & Co.

"4. In pursuance of the arrangement that may take place between the Executive and the claimants in virtue of the authorization of the foregoing article, the said claims shall be cancelled and entirely settled.

"5. The Executive is likewise authorized to give Messrs. Weil & Co. the administration of the revenue for the term that may be assigned in virtue of article 3, and agreeably to the authorization of article 4.

"6. As soon as the term of the administration is concluded, the books and papers belonging to the concern shall be transferred to the Accountant General's office as property of the nation."

Lord Ponsonby, formerly Minister from Great Britain to the Argentine Republic, has been appointed Ambassador to Austria.

A respectable foreigner has written from Montevideo to the Cptain of the Port here, informing him that the ruthless Unitarians Alsina and Cernadas had spoken to an Italian to induce him to come to Buenos Ayres with a broach and some boxes of sweetmeets, poisoned, for the purpose of endeavouring to dispose of them in the house of General Rosas. The foreigner who has denounced this atrocious attempt, and whose name it is necessary for us to reserve, is a merchant of probity and credibility, who has resided for many years in these countries.—(*Gaceta.*)

ORIENTAL STATE.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay convened in general assembly have sanctioned the following Law:—

1. Slavery is for ever abolished in the Republic.

2. From the time of the promulgation of the present law all those slaves who have not been previously emancipated *de jure*, in virtue of the Constitution or other laws and decrees anterior or subsequent thereto, enter into the full enjoyment of their liberty.

3. The value of the manumitted slaves to whom the foregoing refers is a debt contracted by the nation.

4. The owners of those slaves shall receive from the national treasury a just compensation according to law.

5. A special law to be sanctioned after the termination of the war, shall provide for carrying the compensation into effect.

6 The provisions of the law of 14th June, 1837 in relation to minors, shall be applied to those slaves emancipated by this law, who may be similarly circumstanced.

7. The Executive Power shall decree the details of execution of this law and publish it when it may be convenient.

8. Let it be communicated to the Executive.

Hall of sittings, Miguelete, October 26th, 1846.

MANUEL J. ERRASQUIN. President.
José Martos, Secretary.

Approved on the 28th, and signed

ORIBE.
Bernardo P. Berro.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Despatches from Comodore Connor, under dates of 10th, 12th and 14th of August, have been received at the Navy department, some extracts from which we find in the Washington Union, as follows.

In reference to the accident that befel the Cumberland, Commodore Conner says: "The guns, spars, shot, provisions, &c., that were removed from the ship to lighten her, on that occasion, were all recovered and put in their place, two days after the ship was got afloat. With the exception of some injury to her false keel, and the probability that some of the copper on the bottom is injured or rubbed off, as stated in my letter above mentioned, I am not aware the ship has sustained any damages of consequences."

"The British ships," he adds, "anchored at Sacrificios, have lost several men by fever. The cases were so numerous on board the steamer Vesuvius that it was deemed necessary to send her to Bermuda. Although the weather has been extremely wet and unpleasant for the last three weeks, the crews of the different vessels of the squadron still continue to enjoy good health."

A rumor had obtained that a Mexican privateer had been seen off the Havana. One of the ships of the squadron was at once despatched to make search for her, but no trace of any such vessel could be found. Several ships cruizing in that region were boarded for the purpose of obtaining intelligence, but none of them had heard of any privateering vessel. The rumor is deemed to be without foundation. Commodore Conner confirms the intelligence that the garrison of the city of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulua pronounced against the government of General Paredes, and in favour of Gen. Santa Anna on the 31st. ult.

"A strong party exists in the country opposed to Santa Anna, which it is likely will operate to make him desirous of peace, should even he be able to obtain power without fighting for it. At all events, the distracted and impoverished condition of the country, with a knowledge of the power of his opponents, will prevent his sending any considerable number of troops to the northern frontier."

[*Norfolk Beacon*]

SPAIN.

The following is the proclamation issued by Count Montemolin on leaving France :—

Spaniards !—My dignity and my feelings imposed on me the duty of awaiting the issue of events which I behold without wonder now taking place in Spain, and I was, besides, willing to fulfil what I had promised to you in my Manifesto of 23rd of May, 1845. I then made my principles known to you : I told you that I was animated by no other desire than that of delivering my country from the abyss into which I saw it plunged, obtain personally the reconciliation of all parties, and give you that peace and happiness which you so much need and which you so well deserve.

The consequences have not corresponded with my efforts, and your hopes have been baffled.

Your duty and my word oblige us to make fresh exertions for the fulfilment of our mission.

Spaniards ! the moment which I have so strenuously exerted myself to avert, by sacrifices both on your part and mine, has arrived : for you it would be a misfortune and for myself a disgrace to be now less than what we have hitherto been in the eyes of Europe.

I acknowledge no party : I perceive nought else but Spaniards, all capable of powerfully contributing with myself to the triumph of the great cause for which Divine Providence has preserved me. I call, therefore, upon you all ; from all I expect, and from none do I fear.

The cause which I represent is just, no obstacle should prevent us from saving it ; its triumph is sure because I am certain that you will all, active and courageous, hasten full of zeal at my call.

And I beg and recommend you not to think on the past. The era which is about to begin should not appear like the preceding. Concord must be established amongst Spaniards ; let party epithets cease, and hatred and the remembrance of injuries be for ever buried in oblivion.

Institutions in accordance with the spirit of the present age, the holy religion of our forefathers, the free administration of justice, respect to property, and the cordial amalgamation of all parties ; these are the principles which guarantee to you the happiness which you so earnestly desire.

I will fulfil what I promise and offer you, and in the moment of triumph nothing will be more pleasing to me, nothing will give me greater satisfaction than to see that there are neither victors nor vanquished. I return thanks for all you have suffered, for your constancy and for your prudence. An admirer of your your courage and deeds of prowess, I shall know how to reward them on the field of battle.

CHARLES LOUIS.

Bourges, 12th Septembor, 1846.

ENGLAND.

[From the "Times," September 7th, 1846.]

So long as the Spanish marriages were not only a pending discussion, but the source of dangerous intrigues, it was the obvious duty of a friendly neighbour to recall the lessons of history that bore on the question. It was impossible to forget that an alliance natural and becoming in itself had for many ages been invested, through the cravings of ambition, or the itch of interference, with an improper political character. That England was really herself interested in the question, could never for a moment be imagined. We are accustomed to consider that hybrid affair, a politico-matrimonial engagement, simply as a nuisance. Insular as the prejudice may be, we are apt to suppose that the safest and strongest alliance for the Royal family of a really great nation is that which has the least possible international importance. In the present instance we could only look to the interests of the countries themselves immediately concerned in each projected alliance, and to the manner in which the general peace of Europe might be affected. With the question not only pending, but busily and noisily discussed—with political consequence every day added to the affair—we did our simply duty by indicating the path that had so often, so long, and so recently led to disaster.

And of course it is not for one moment denied that *à priori*, with the antecedents of history so full of the gravest warning, it would be better for the Bourbons of France and of Spain not to renew the fatal "compact." Far better would it be, as far as this matter is concerned, either that princes and princesses were not born at Paris and Madrid or that being born they would consent to be as the angels in Heaven, or that they would follow the judicious example of England, and select their consorts from some harmless little nursery of princess. But, as the Court of St. James is fortunately not charged with the disposal of human affairs, and fortunately also does not aspire to the task, we must condescend that our opinion of the theoretical very best shall sometimes be disappointed, and agree to some practical second best course. Certainly, we repeat, the very best course for the Bourbons, and the countries in which they reign, would be that for a century at least they should be thoroughly purged, by persevering disuse, of that pernicious error. Fruitful of a thousand distractions and miseries, that unhappy consanguity has never produced one solid advantage. It has proved a downright treason to the state of either nation. It has multiplied their perils and divided their power. It has given France a dangerous servant, and Spain a still more dangerous master. The fable of the giant and the dwarf has been more than realized, for the disproportionate allies have dragged one another into perils, and it is impossible to say which of them exhibits most tokens of the fray. The weaker comrade does still retain, loosely indeed, one solitary limb of its ancient colonial empire, though it must be admitted that the Gallican *torso* presents a spectacle somewhat more majestic.

And it is not in our power to procure the conditions of the very best state of things hinted at above, we cannot prevent alliances which may possibly tend to keep alive the folly of the "family compact." There are French and Spanish princes and princesses. Who are they to marry, since marry they must and will ? There are reasons which reduce within very narrow limits the choice of the House of Orleans. England affords to that numerous family no escape from its difficulties. We ought to be the last to complain if, forbidden to cross the Channel, the Royal scions of France ascend the Pyrenees on their matrimonial ambition. But would the case be really mended were France to acquire new ties, perchance new fiefs, on the banks of the Rhine, or in the heart of the German confederacy ? Unquestionably the marriage of Queen Isabella herself to a foreign Bourbon would have been an event of great significance. In the very midst of a French influence as potent in the Court of Spain as it is odious among the Spanish people, it would, to say the least, have rendered still more doubtful the peace of that unfortunate and still distracted country. It would have encouraged the efforts of another party which is dangerously insulated in Spain, and which already plays too near the lips of the crater which may one day overflow to its ruin. It would have set the seal to a series of intrigues and petty revolutions, which Europe does not contemplate with pleasure or respect. So much for the Court of Spain ; so much for Spain itself. As for France, is it of any use to conjecture how soon it might have had to throw away its blood and its treasure, and, what is dearer than both, its character also, in another Spanish war ? Is it of any use to warn a nation which persists in Algeria, and which twice in ten years attempted the conquest of Spain ? The imposition of a French consort on the actual Sovereign of Spain would have equalled these acts in imprudence, perhaps in results. It is ridiculous however—it is even indecent—to forbid all private connexion between the two Courts, and conjure up an absolute incompatability of marriage between the Royal and kindred Houses. Had we the power, for a time to enforce the dreadful canon, how long should we be able to maintain it, and how would it operate meanwhile ? It would produce the very evil it designed to prevent. It would generate, by reaction, a strong Gallican bias in Spain, and the belief that her honour was committed to the prohibited alliance.

As the Infanta Maria Louisa is to be the daughter-in-law of Louis Phillipe, and he *may* some day be the father-in-law of a Spanish Queen, it only remains that we ask the best auspices for so perilous a connexion. We are ready to hope that the wisdom of this age, and the social changes which, great as they have been, are only the steps to greater, will prevent the recurrence of former evils. For the sake of both nations we hope that the Pyrenees will still be suffered to exist. Nature has created that bulwark, and is apt to avenge any violence done to her laws. What interest has France in Spain which England has not also in equal degree ? *This* nation would think it the gretest of calamities, the most untenable of positions, the most awkward of entanglements, to be bound by any *personal* tie to any Spanish cause. What if a Spanish Sovereign, under that evil guidance which is everywhere within hail, should stake her crown against the constitution and liberty of her realms ! Whatever Quixotisms we may fall into from political sentiment, we certainly should think the necessity of einstating the son-in-law or daughter-in-law of our Sovereign a superfluous evil. Two centuries have not effaced the remembrance of "the Palatinate." But, in fact, we can hardly imagine a war except for a public cause. By this time it is possible our neighbours may begin to be as cold and as wise. There is now a constitution as well as a King in France. While the Monarch has *his* affinities, the people may also have *theirs*. Suppose that a French King should some day behold his son thrown back on his hands, and his daughter-in-law a troublesome exile ? May it never come to pass, but when it does that King may perhaps content himself with taking a salutary lesson from the misfortunes he is compelled to witness, and the mistakes it is too late to amend. We entertain great hope that the King of the French knows what is his position, and who are his subjects. The Pyrenees will be suffered to exist, his son will in due time forget his country and his father's house, and the Spanish branch of the Bourbons will be permitted still to reign in Span.

[From the "Athenæum," August 8th, 1846.]

COUNT CASTELNAU'S MISSION.

Count Castelnau—whose South American itinerary has been, from time to time, communicated to the English public by means of our columns—has addressed, from Lima, to the French Minister of Pubilc Instruction, a lengthened report of his expedition from Cuyaba to the frontier of Paraguay ;—some interesting extracts from which may be added to the information that we have already given. The Count's route, taking him through a country almost unknown to Europeans, naturally furnishes contributions of value both to science and to geography.

Provided by the Brazilian government with boats, guides, and a military escort, the party,—on the 27th of January, 1845, embarked on the river Cuyaba ;—which is described as being about the width of the Seine, and bordered by impenetrable forests. On the 2nd of February, they glided, with the stream, into the Rio San-Lorenzo ; and were immediately surrounded by the canoes of the Guatos Indians—one of the most interesting of American populations. Living entirely in their long, narrow boats, they have no other occupation than those of fishing and, hunting the jackal. Their only clothing is a piece of cotton girdling their reins. Their hair is gathered up and fastened on the crown of the head ; and at the ears they wear boquets made of parrots' feathers and those of the rose-coloured apatula. Each Guatos has from three to a dozen wives ; and, being naturally of jealous disposition, they live in separate families—congregating only once in the year, for a period of three days, at some place appointed by the chiefs at the previous meeting. "The features of these Indians," says the Count, "are extremely interesting :—never in my life have I seen finer, or any more widely differing from the ordinary type of the red man. Large, well-opened eyes, with long lashes,—nose aquiline and admirably modelled—and a long black beard—would make of them one of the finest races in the world, had not their constant habit of stooping in the canoe bowed the legs of the greater number after a fashion by no means Academical. Their arms, consisting of very large bows, with arrows seven feet long, demand great bodily strength—and their address passes imagination. These savages are timid, nevertheless, and of extreme mildness. By taking them for our guides, and attaching them by small presents, we were enabled to explore parts wholly unknown of that vast net-work of rivers which they are constantly traversing."

On the 4th, the party entered the Paraguay ; which is bordered on the east by a fine chain of mountains ; and three days afterwards, halted in the little village of Curumba. On the 9th, they arrived at the establishment of Albuquerque ; which is the chief place of the Brazilian posts on this frontier. The garrison consists of forty soldiers, commanded by a captain ; and this slender foree has been hitherto sufficient to overawe two or three thousand Indians who inhabit the environs—their villages, scattered over a circle of three or four leagues, offering charming points of promenade. Nearly all these Indians belong to the great nation of the Guanas ; which is sub-divided into several tribes,—as the Terenos, the Quiniquinaos, the Laianos, &c. The party found there, also, a tribe of the celebrated nation of the Guaycurus—the Cadigaios ; who had recently placed themselves under the protection of the Brazilians, after an expedition into the Gran Chaco against the Inimas, from whom they had carried off a number of horses. These people are eminently equestrian—transporting their wives, baggage, and effects of every kind on horseback, across the most arid deserts. Mortal foes to

the Spaniards, they have long felt the necessity of seeking the protection of the Portuguese : but such are their bad faith and propensity to murder, that their allies are constantly on guard against them. An old chief, one day, frankly avowing to Count Castelnau their love of evil, related thus the chronicle of his nation :—"When the Great Being made all things, he gave to each people an inheritance of its own. The Guaycuru alone was forgotten, on account of his perversity; and, seeing the neglect to which he was consigned, galloped over the great Pampa in search of the Creator, for the purpose of remonstrating. He found, however, only the Caracara (a bird of prey) : who said to him—'Thy lot is to rob and murder.' The Guaycuru, profiting by the lesson, took up a stone and killed the Caracara ; and, since then, has followed the bird's advice."

Divided into six tribes, the Guaycurus are the terror of the frontier. The travellers saw amongst them wretched slaves, whom they had torn from the Chaco, and Spanish garments (one a priest's stole), which proved that they had recently ravaged some mission of Paraguay or Bolivia. They wear their hair long—the waist is encircled by a piece of cotton stuff; they paint themselves, black or red, after a very grotesque fashion. Often, however, their breast, face, and arms are covered with designs of a rare delicacy—nearly always dissimilar on the two sides. Their chief arms are the lance, knife, and a club which they throw with great address at full gallop. Their huts are made of the hides of horses or oxen. Each warrior has his mark ; which he burns, with a red-hot iron, on all that belongs to him—his horses, dogs, and even wives. One of the most atrocious traits in the manners of this people, is that of putting to death all children born of mothers under thirty years of age.

Having procured a crew of Guanas here, the travellers resumed their route ; and arrivad, on the 11th, at the fort of Coimbra. * * * Here they visited a very remarkable natural cavern, known as the *Burraco d'Inferno*—"Hole of Hell." The entrance is in the slope of a hill, rising within a thick wood,—in form nearly circular and diameter about five feet. Climbing over a very lofty stone which bars the passage, they pursued the steep ascent of a gallery, to whose projections they were obliged to cling for the purpose of avoiding a deep excavation on the left. At about ninety feet down, are found magnificent stalactites ; in the midst of which a narrow opening gives entrance into a sort of hall, adorned with two splendid stalactite columns. A confined passage leads into another and more spacious chamber—presenting a superb *coup-d'œil.* Magnificent stalactites hang from the roof, forming a curtain of glorious carved work ; while from the ground rise up blocks and columns of the same on every hand.—In the midst of huge fragments of rocks, stretches a fine sheet of still water—conforming apparently to the level of the waters of Paraguay. Many other galleries issue into this piece ; but at the season when our travellers were there, these were under water. "I can give no notion," says the Count, "of the magnificent aspect of this subterranean hall. The profound darkness which reigns here was scarceley broken by our numerous torches, save where they lighted up the forests of stalactite into shining marvels. Many of our companions could not resist the desire to plunge into the pure water at our feet ; and some of them swam up the long galleries, holding flambeaux above their heads. The effect was most singular to the eye—as was that to the ear of their cries, wildly repeated by these natural but strangely accidental walls. The scene had something of an infernal aspect—the more so that most of the bathers were negro soldiers. We saw in the grotto no living thing, save one frog, some bats, and mosquitoes :—but a cayman was once found there ; and the numerous tiger marks that we observed on the sand at the entrance testified to the frequent resort of these latter animals."

The region stretching between Coimbra and Bourbon is known as the Gran Chaco,—an immense pampa, covered with the fine palm-trees called Caranda, and an object of terror to the Spaniards, because of the many savage nations by which it is inhabited. The Count and his companions arrived at Fort Bourbon, or Olympus, on the 14th, without any unlucky adventure. There they were received with the distrust habitual to a people for so many years isolated from all the world as the Paraguayans. The garrison consists of fifty-one men, commanded by a sergeant—the government of Paraguay having, from economy, given the rank of officer so sparingly that in all the republic there are only four captains, and none of higher rank. This garrison, supported by a rather formidable artillery force, has not prevented the fort from being twice carried by the Guanas. Nothing can exceed the ignorance of these people. By some, the travellers were asked if France lay townrds the sources of the Paraguay—from which direction they had seen them come ; by others if the king of that country was the same as the Emperor of China. Ostriches abound in the neighbourhood of the fort ; and from the walls the travellers often watched these birds swim across the Paraguay.

On the 6th of March the party quitted Bourbon, —ascending the river with great difficulty owing to the unusual height of the water. Their nightly sleep on shore was disturbed by the howling of tigèrs ; and the river-banks swarmed with crocodiles. One night, at the moment of landing, the Indians declared that there was a serpent in the neighbourhood ;—and searching accordingly, they discovered an enormous jararac, the most dangerous viper of these regions, whose presence had been betrayed to them by its strong musk odour.—In this journey, the Count gives an amusing view of the value of the military escort which this expedition had been furnished by the government of Paraguay. Wishing to offer an extraordinary mark of its consideration, the soldiers, to their unbounded astonishment had been ordered to accompany the travellers till they should come within sight of the first Brazilian establishment. The bare idea of crossing their own frontier filled them with an alarm the most grotesque :—and "the eagerness," says the Count Castelnau, "with which they entreated our support whenever their excited imaginations presented some shadowy danger, taught us what we had to expect from theirs if we should really be attacked. I have rarely seen a sight so ridiculous as these soldiers holding out their drawn sabres in their hands while cooking their food, and taking every blade of grass in the Chaco for a Guaycuru warrior. When, at length, we saw in the distance the fort of Coimbra, they disappeared so suddenly that I could not learn what had become of them."

On the 15th, the Count reached Albuquerque ; and thence ascended the Mondego, with the view of exploring the country which lies between Brazil and Paraguay. The river is narrow—and bordered by vast forests of gigantic trees, mingled with canes from forty to fifty feet in height. The course of the stream is exceedingly tortuous ; and it was the 27th before they reached the little establishment of Miranda,—inhabited by some hundred negroes or mulattoes, and a small Brazilian garrison commanded by a lieutenant. It is surrounded however, by numerous Indian villages,—the most remarkable being Teranos, to which the party made an excursion. This village includes about 3,000 Indians ; the greater number of whom had been settled there only a month, having hitherto led the nomadic life of the Gran Chaco. Their manners and appearance are those of the Guaycuru ; and their savage and mistrusting air showed how imperfectly they were yet habituated to the neighbourhood of the white man. The children fled, and the dogs barked, at the approach of the party. These people believe in the immortality of the soul, and the frequent apparition to their immediate families of the spirits of the dead. God, according to them, dwells immediately behind the sun, and has no other occupation than that of keeping it in motion. They do not, therefore, pray to him. They have sorcers—who practice medicine ; but if a sick man dies in the hands of one of these, the doctor generally becomes the victim of the family's vengeance.

Ascending the Paraguay, the party, on the 28th, passed the mouths of the San Lorenzo,—leaving them to the right. The river spreads into a great width ; dotted with islands, at this season covered by the water, and showing only the tops of their trees above. At the end of four hours' navigation, the party found themselves in the midst of a bay, stretching to the foot of the Dorados hills, without an outlet. They had to return, therefore, to their halting-place of the night before in search of Indian guides through the intricacies of a river whose current wandered amid an archipelago of islands and with a multitude of arms. By their help, the principal channel was found, winding along the foot of the mountains. Escaped from the maze of isles and channels, it became narrow, but deep and limpid. The banks were covered with rich vegetation though overflowed. On the 1st of April, at daybreak, the travellers were surrounded by a great number of canoes of the Guatos, filled principally with women. Early on the 2nd, leaving Paraguay on the right, they entered the great lake Gaíva—a veritable bay, stretching between lofty mountains formed of enormous rocks covered with thick forests. The general direction of this bay is towards the south-west. Its length is about two leagues, and its width, in parts, about three-fourths of a league. It is of great depth in the middle. The Guatos Indians informed Count Castlnau that they had, several times, seen in this region strangers with whom they dared not enter into communication. These the Count supposes to be the Chiquitos of Bolivia. After making the circuit of the bay, the travellers issued out of it by an arm which, they were told by the savages, communicates with the Uberava. The bed of this unknown river was so encumbered with aquatic herbs, that the canoes had much difficulty in making way. On its right is the chain of mountains behind which lies Paraguay. The river forms many considerable bays, and in places exceeds half a league in width. It is about six leagues in length—and Count Castelnau is of opinion, may, some day, be of great military importance. It is unknown to geographers ; and the Count proposes to call it the *Rio Pedro II.*, in honour of the Emperor of Brazil. In the evening, it delivered them into the great lake Uberava ; —and "nothing," says the count, "can express the magnificence of the view which opened before us. The rich vegitation, which had covered the submerged banks of the river, suddenly ceased ; and a sea, boundless as the ocean, stretched before us. marked by one island right in our front,—but beyond, was only the horizon of the lake, relieved against the clear blue of heaven." Neither entreaties nor threats could induce the Indians to guide the travellers on the Uberava ; which they averred had no limit. One of them had travelled three whole days in his canoe without finding the extremity,—which supposes a depth of at least twenty-five or thirty leagues. The direction of this great sheet of fresh water is due west. The Indians, to whom it is an object of great dread because of the frightful tempests to which it is exposed, give it the name of Toreque-Baco. Obliged to abandon its examination, the party re-entered the Paraguay ; and ascended as far as Villa Maria,—which they reached on the 19 h. Two days previously, they had passed the mouth of the Rio Jauru ; where stands the pyramid reared by the Portuguese and Spanish Commissaries, to mark the limits of the two great South American monarchies.

During all this voyage the sufferings of the travellers from mosquitoes are described by Count Castelnau as something terrific. There were times when he feared he should be driven mad by the torture. To eat was impossible. The men, in the end, having observed that the cloud of these terrible insects never rose high, were accustomed to get into the loftiest trees as soon as they reached the bank. In ancient maps, this region is called the Marsh of Xarayes.

At Villa Maria, the party found their caravan awaiting them ,—and, after a few days spent there in determining its geographical position, they entered the deserts inhabited by the savage Bororos ; and, across these, arrived safely at the pestiferous town of Matto-Grosso. "Our navigation on the Paraguay assures us," says Count Castelnau, "that from the mouth of the Jauru to Frot Bourbon that river recieves no stream coming from the west ; —and that the efforts of the Bolivian Government to find a path of navigation on this side will be fruitless. The best maps, such as Arrowsmith's and Brué's, mark not less than four or five imaginary rivers in this region,"—Much of the countries visited, in the three months' journey, Count Castelnau considers, has never before been trodden by any European.

Advertisements.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

BAASCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

Calle de Cangallo, No, 45.

JULIUS BAASCH in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, takes this opportunity of announcing that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery which has been purchased under particularly favorable circumstances, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, so low that he feels confident they cannot be undersold by any other house.

Julius Baasch would especially call attention to the following list of goods : gentlemen's French silk hats, of excellent quality, French and English summer coats, jackets, &c., &c., a choice selection of gloves and hosiery, gentlemen's boots, half boots, North American pegged and French ditto, linen and cotton shirts, printed ditto, cloth and straw caps of all sizes, gentlemen's cloth, prunella, &c., shoes, a splendid assortment of cravats of all descriptions, and various other articles, which he invites his customers to inspect.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 28.—*Wind W.S.W.*

Sailed, Dntch brigantine of war Banda, 4 guns, Commander Vogelpool, for Batavia.

November 29.—*Wind N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 30.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

December 1.—*Wind N.N.E.*

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Ribot, for Montevideo.

Passengers, Messieurs Ramon Puig, Luis Dumas, Mariano Losa, August Villeraud, Gustavus Basille, and Pedro Ramira.—Mesdames Angela, Isabel, and Juana Yañez, Clementina Lemsle, Maria Silva and two children, Felipa Silva, Rosa Alvarez, Maria Castillo, and Eufenia Mendez de Lista, son and two daughters.

November 2.—*Wind E., fresh.*

Arrived, French war steamer Grondeur, Captain Druilhet, from Montevideo.

Sailed, French war steamer Grondeur, Captain Druilhet, apparently for Colonia.

December 3.—*Wind N., rain in the morning.*

No arrivals or sailings.

December 4.—*Wind S.S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 25.

Sardinian brig Neptuno, G. B. Chiagalugo, from New York 15th September.

American barque Rosabella, S. Burrows, from Parnaguá 18th inst.

Austrian brig Italiano, G. Amadeo, from St. Catherine's 17th inst.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH—Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Rensencoat.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
BRAZILIAN.—Schooner Legalidade, 2 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

November 28th.—The small merchant schooner taken on the 25th inst. sailed this day apparently for Colonia.

This day (5th inst.) completes the 434th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday....................68
Sunday....................70
Monday....................78
Tuesday....................80
Wednesday....................76
Thursday....................71
Friday....................68

The Battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 guns on the 2nd inst. in honour of the birth day of H. M. Don Pedro II. Emperor of Brazil; the Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade was dressed out with colours on the occasion and all the other foreign vessels of war in port displayed the Brazilian flag at the fore.

Advertisements.

Sale by auction.

BY IBARRA & MACOME.

ON Wednesday the 9th inst. at 11 o'clock precisely at the dwelling-house No. 176 Calle de Venezula in order to disoccupy said premises. All the household furniture belonging to said house, which consists of mahogany chairs, tables, sofas, chests of drawers, of the best quality principally of London manufacture, also an excellent piano forte of excellent tone, almost new, of Broadwood manufacture, a choice collection of English books by the best authors, and a variety of other articles. For particulars see daily papers.

Required

For the management of an extensive sheep establishment 20 leagues south of Buenos Ayres, for a term of years, from the 1st of January 1847; a person of capacity and experience, either to have an interest by investment, or simply on shares of the produce and natural increase, or on a salary, as may be considered most expedient. Those considering themselves competent, who can present the necessary security and reference, can apply in the form of a proposal addressed to H. P. S. at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Wanted,

A Steward or butler. None need apply without good recommendations as regards his abilities and character.
Apply at 69 Calle Reconquista. Dec. 5 i2

Notice.

ALL those having claims against the deceased Mr. Hugh Stewart will please to lodge the same with Mr. James Inverarity at the house of Mr. Noble No. 22 Calle de la Independencia in all the incoming week; after which period no claims will be attended to. And likewise those indebted will please to settle within the above mentioned period, so as the exact state of his affairs may be ascertained, and remitted to his friends, with the least possible delay.

N. B. Mr Inverarity will give his attendance on the evenings of Tuesday, and Saturday, at any hour after eight o'clock.

Buenos Ayres 27th November 1846. a1

Medical Board.

MR Richard Lowe has been examined and approved in the theory and practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. The Medical Board has, therefore, conferred upon him the title of Professor in these three branches.
Buenos Ayres, 14th September, 1846)
2i EUGENIO PEREZ, Secretary

To be Let.

THE well known and desirable Quinta called the "Chacarita de los Padres Franciscanos," with coach-house, stable, and every requisite for a respectable family.

N. B. Also for sale, at said quinta, a coach and harness, price moderate. Apply to R. McClymont, No. 45 Calle Maypú. i2

Mrs. Esther Fisher.

BUENOS AYRES,

A letter from England per last Packet addressed as above, may be had on application at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 59. i3

For New York,

(To sail on the 1st January next,)
The coppered and copperfastened American barque

"Susan W. Lind,"

Capt. John Deering,

OF 263 tons register, only one year old, and now lying at the port of Montevideo, will sail for the above port at or about the said time—she has likewise fine accommodation for passengers.
For terms apply to
Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
Calle Reconquista, No. 69.

Notice.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends in Buenos Ayres that he has established himself in business at Montevideo as a Commercial Agent, and soliciting the favor of their support, assures them that any business entrusted to his care shall meet with every attention.
THOMAS C. S. SCHUYLER.
Montevideo, November 3rd, 1846.

New Curled Horse-hair Mattrasses,

HIGHLY recommended by the Faculty, for summer use, on account of their coolness and other wholesome qualities. For Sale at Wm. & P. INGLIS, Upholstery store Calle Potosi No. 49.

On hand a large assortment of wool mattrasses of all sizes.

For Sale.

BRITISH PACKETS, Nos. 302 to 448, published from 1832 to 1835; one volume, 1836, bound. Apply at No 157 Calle de Belgrano.

Kidd's Hotel,

NO. 5. 25th OF MAY STREET.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last six years, and wishes to inform them that he has taken the house he formerly occupied as above described, where he hopes by attention to their comforts and always keeping a stock of the best wines and spirits to merit a portion of their favours.

T. K. has always on hand fine old port, sherry, and madeira, likewise fine old Scotch whiskey either by the barrel, gallon or single bottle.

N. B. An ordinary every day at half past two o'clock Breakfast at half past eight.

THOMAS KIDD.

French Calf-skins and Morrocos.

AT the Leather Store, Nos. 111 and 112 Calle de la Piedad, are to be had in lots to suit purchasers, French calf-skins and Morrocos of very superior quality, together with a general assortment of leather of all kinds, dressed in this country. Also a complete assortment of French lining-skins, of all colours. Shoe thread and findings, &c. &c.

Calle de la Piedad, 4th door above Calle del Perú.

Just Received

AT

Temperley's Hosiery and Haberdashery,

No. 21 Calle de Cangallo,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE THEATRE,)

A COMPLETE assortment of summer goods, consisting of gentlemen's summer coats, pantaloons, jackets and vests, silk and satin scarfs and cravats, stocks, India silk handkerchiefs, silk and India rubber braces, white kid gloves, silk do., linen and cotton shirts, printed do., cotton and woollen hose and half hose, merino and cotton shirts, drawers do., men's and boys' hats, cloth caps, straw do., broches, gentlemen's French silk hats, of the best quality and latest fashions, French boots and half do., gentlemen's cloth and prunella shoes, slippers, children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all classes, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Sept. 2, 1846.

BIRTH.

On the 30th ult., the lady of Mr. Ferdinand Gloede, of a daughter.

DIED,

On the 27th inst. Victoria Anna Williams, the infant daughter of Mr. Benjamin Williams, of this city, aged 11 days.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	315	á	317	each,
Do. Patriot..........	313	á	315	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	17	á	17½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	19	á	19¼	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	18¾	á	19	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	95			
Exchange on England...	2½d.			nominal.
Do. France......	32	á	33	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..		at par.		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo..		do.		per cent. prem.
Do. United States	17	á	18	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	54	á	56	per pesada.
Do. France........	42	á	46	do.
Do. North America	37	á	40	do.
Do. Spain........	45	á	50	do.
Do. salted..........	43	á	45	do.
Do. Horse..........	25	á	28	do. each
Calf skins..........	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common........	24	á	25	per dozen
Do. fine..........	34	á	35	do.
Deer skins..........		without price		
Goat skins..........		do.		do.
Nutria skins..........	4½	á	5	nominal.
Chinchilli skins..........		without price		
Horse hair, short..........	44	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	52	á	60	do.
Do. long..........	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed......	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked..........		without price		do.
Do. shorn from skins......		do.		do
Do. mestiza, dirty..........	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure..........		none.		do.
Do. raw..........	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease..........	22	á	23	do.
Jerked beef..........		none.		per quintal.
Horns, mixed..........	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox..........	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..........		without price		do.
Hide cuttings..........	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white........		without price		
Do. black.......	10	á	12	do.
Salted tongues..........	8	á	9	per dozen
Salt, on board..........		none.		per fanega
Discount..........	1½	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 330 dollars
The lowest price 313 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2½d. The lowest 2½d.
Doubloons 71 to 73 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.